

Fig. 1

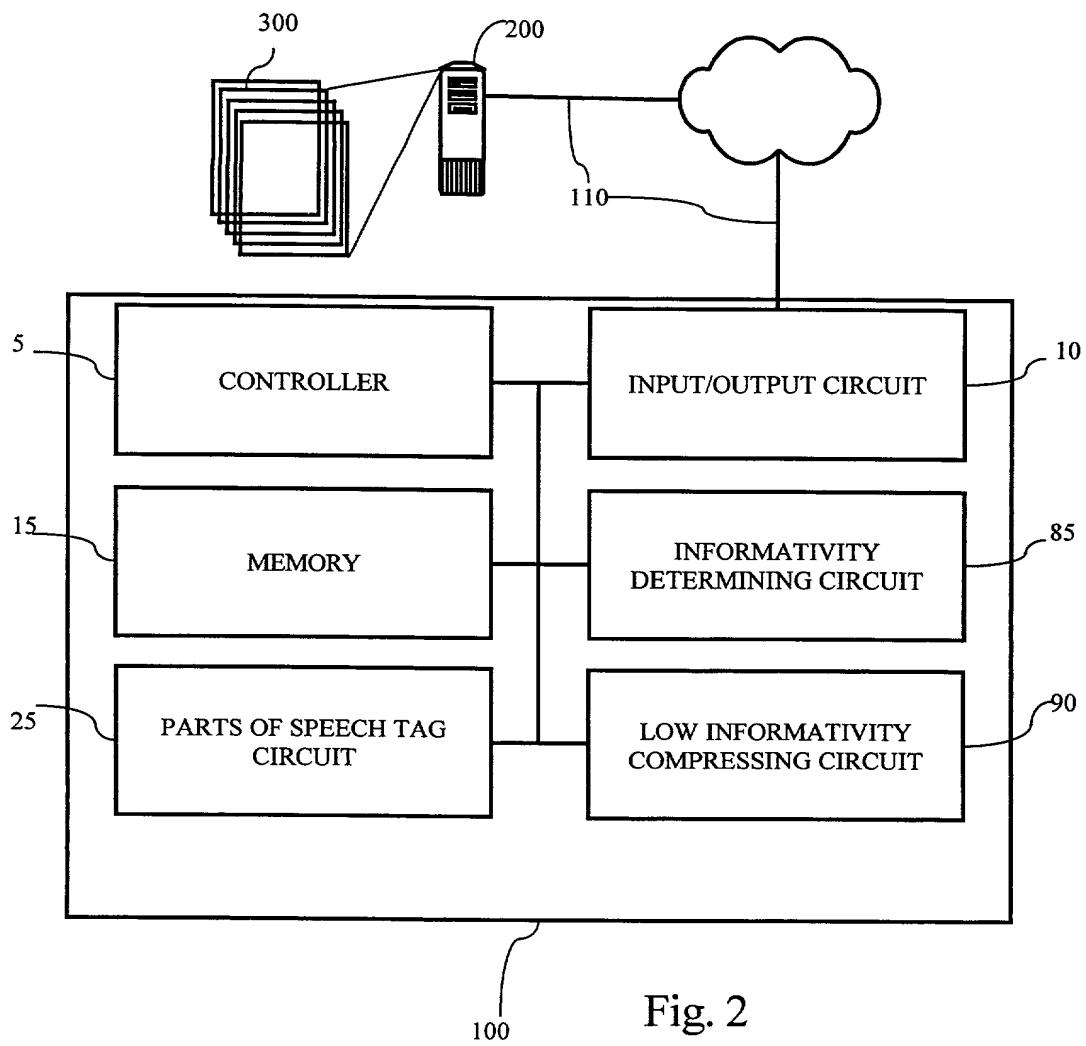


Fig. 2

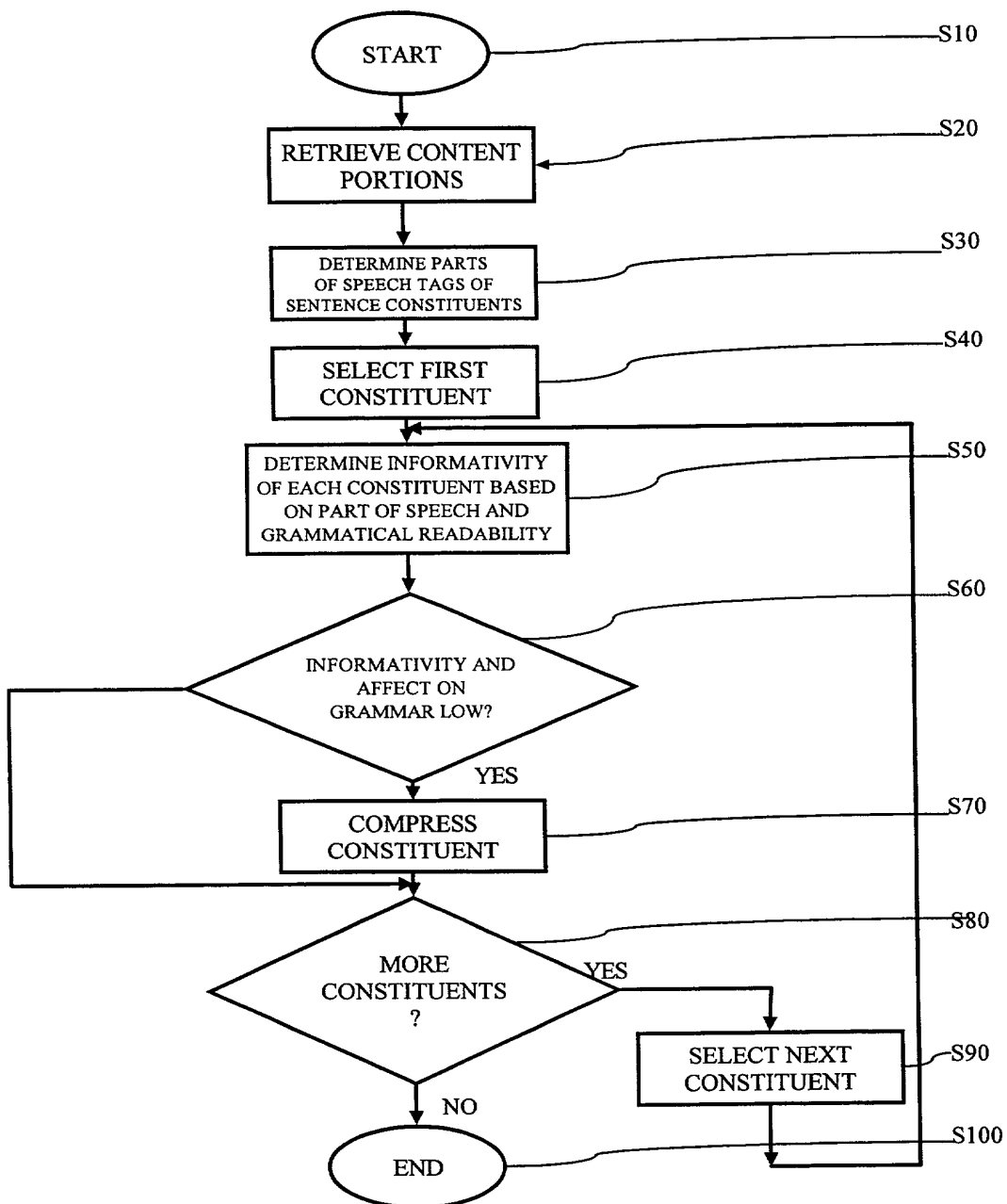


Fig. 3

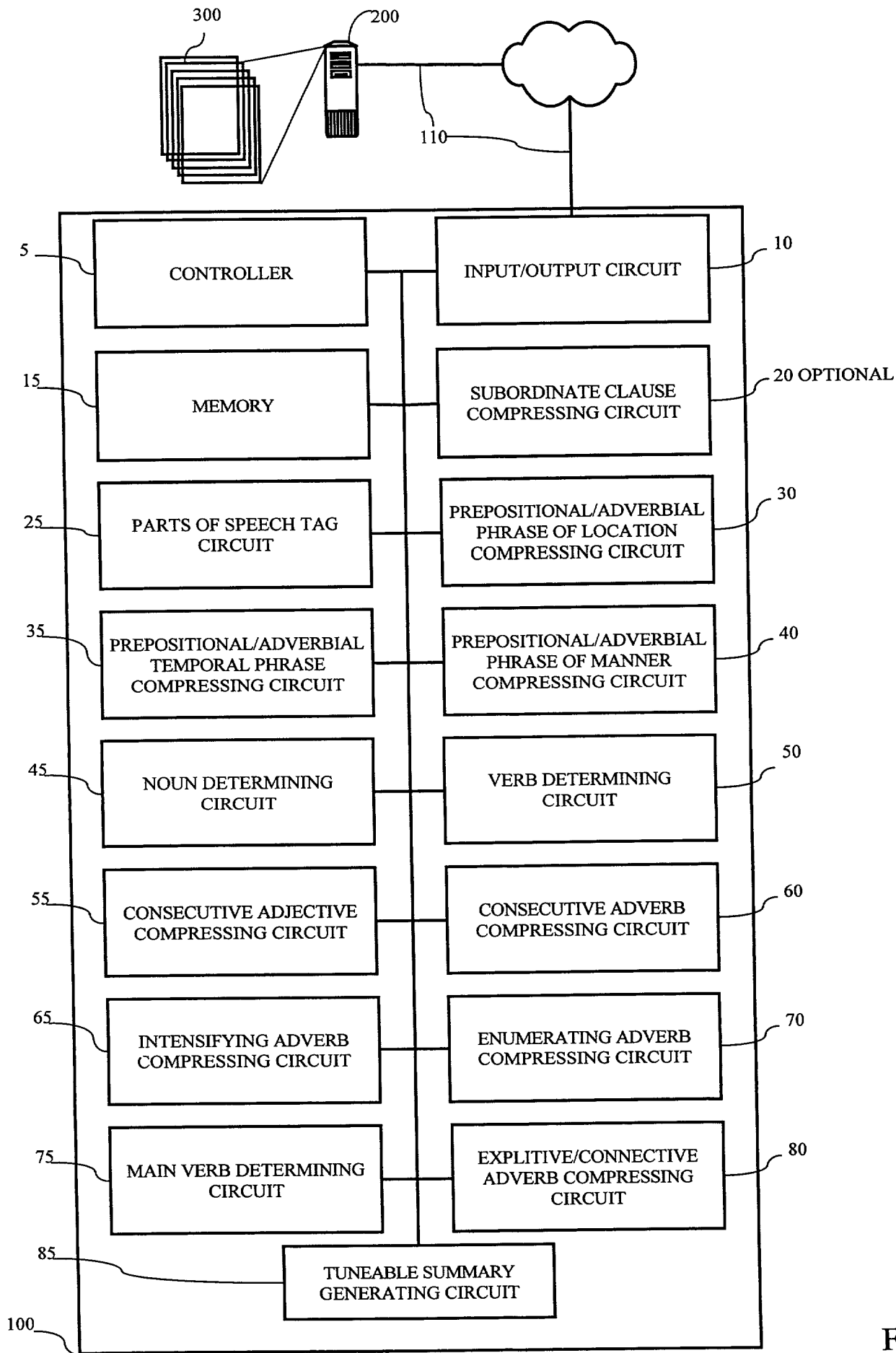


Fig. 4

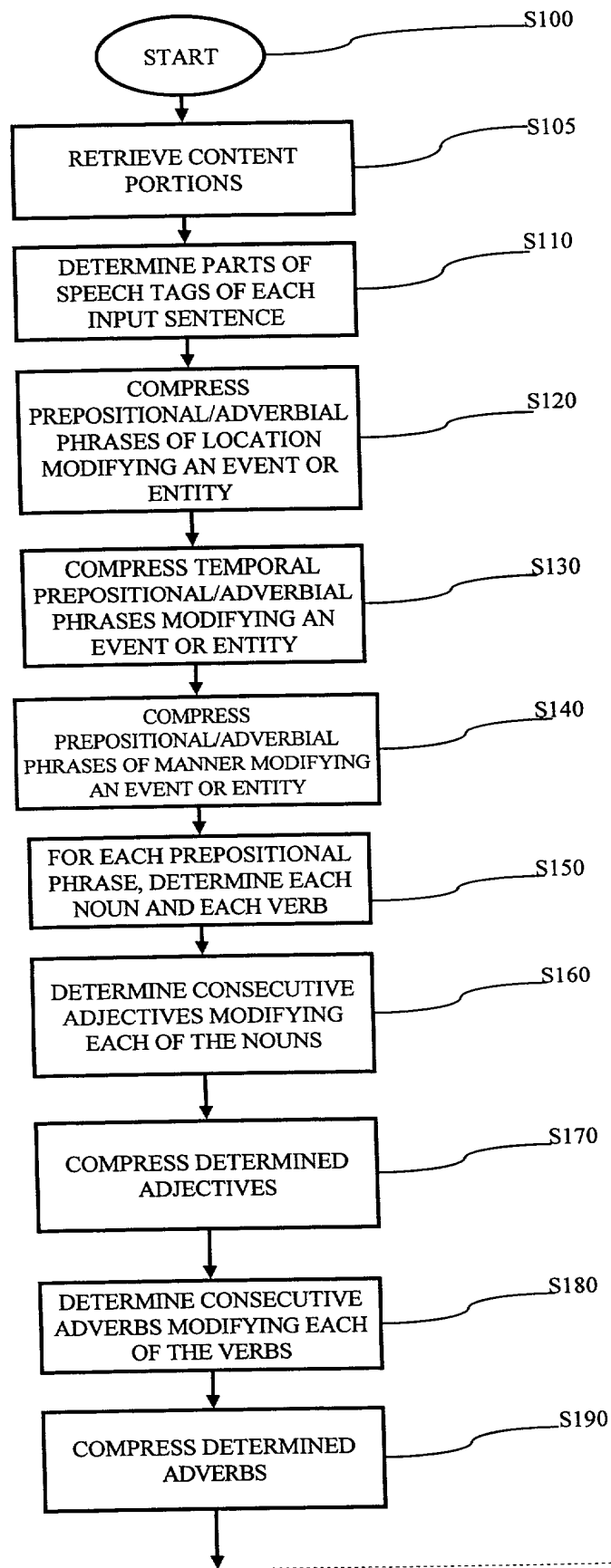


Fig. 5
5A
5B

Fig. 5A

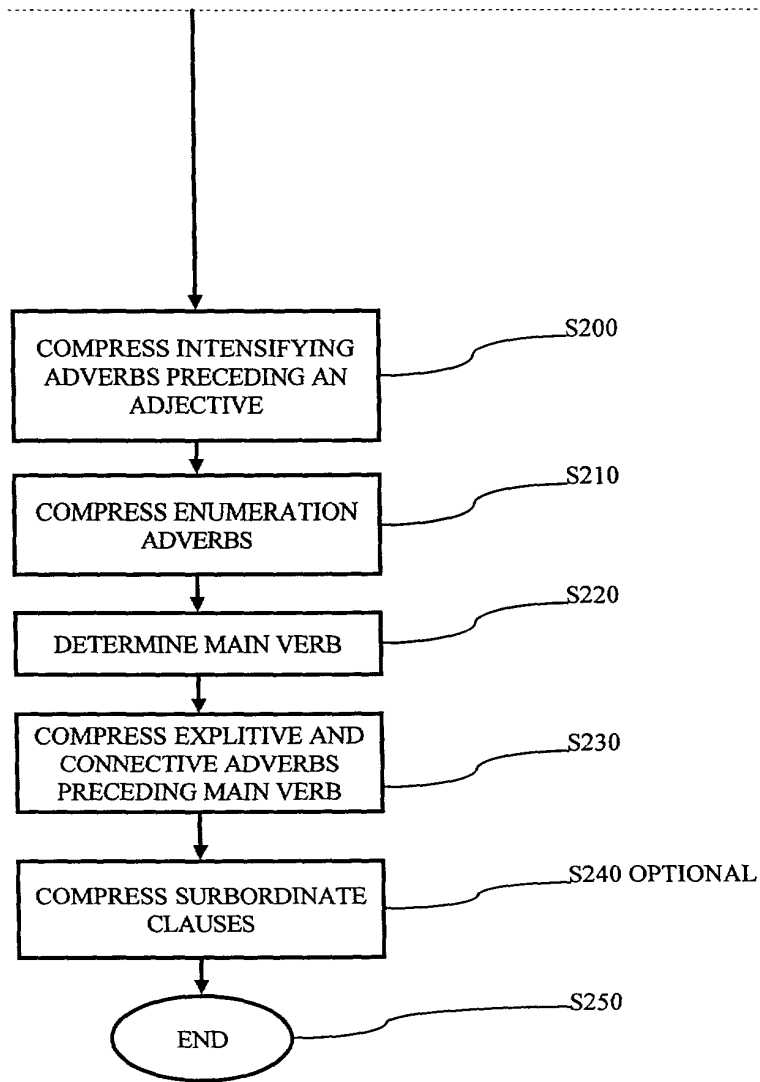


Fig. 5B

John ate the donuts in the kitchen near the window at 4 pm on Sunday. The big stale glazed donuts were in the waxed half-torn white bag. He eats the sugary confections during dinner every day during his vacations. It might be the case that he will gain weight.

Fig. 6

John ate the donuts in the kitchen <near the window at 4 pm> on Sunday. The big <stale> glazed donuts were in the waxed <half-torn> white bag. He eats the sugary confections <during dinner every day> during his vacations. <It might be the case that> he <will> might gain weight.

Fig. 7

John ate the donuts in the kitchen ... on Sunday. The big ... glazed donuts were in the waxed ... white bag. He eats the sugary confections ... during his vacations. ... he ... might gain weight.

Fig. 8

John ate the donuts in the kitchen ... on Sunday. The big ... glazed donuts were in the waxed ... white bag. He eats the sugary confections <during dinner every day> during his vacations. ... he ... might gain weight.

Fig. 9

John ate the donuts in the kitchen on Sunday. The big glazed donuts were in the waxed white bag. He eats the sugary confections during his vacations. he might gain weight.

Fig. 10

1) He ate the donuts in the kitchen near the window at 4 pm on Sunday.
 Dutch
 Hij at de donuts in de keuken op zondag om 4 uur vlakbij het raam.
 He ate the donuts in the kitchen on Sunday at 4 o'clock near window
 German
 Er ass die Donuts am Fenster in der Kueche am Sonntag um 16 h.
 He ate the donuts near window in the kitchen on Sunday at 4
 French
 Dimanche à 4 heures, il a mangé les beignets dans la cuisine, à côté de la fenêtre.
 Sunday 4 o'clock He ate the donut in the kitchen near the window
 Chinese
 Xing Qi Tian Xia-Si-Dian, Ta Zai Chu Fang Chuang-Bian Chi Dian Xin
 Sunday pm 4 o'clock He locate kitchen window near eat donut
 Japanese
 KARE HA NITIYOUBI NO GOCHO4JI-NI DAIDOKORO NO-MADO NO-SOBADE DONUTS WO TABEMASITA
 He Sunday on pm 4 at the kitchen on the window near the donuts ate

2) The big old green boat floated in the cold murky dirty water.
 Dutch
 De grote oude groene boot dreef in het vieze koude troebele water.
 The big old green boat floated in the dirty cold murky water.
 German
 Das grosse, alte, grüne Boot schwamm im kalten, trüben, dreckigen Wasser.
 The big old green boat floated in cold murky dirty water.
 French
 Le grand et vieux-bateau vert baignait dans une eau froide, sale et boueuse.
 The big and old boat green floated in a water cold dirty and murky
 Chinese
 Zhè Tiáo Jiu Dè Lǜ-Sè-Dè Dà Chuán Yǐ Chǎn Bǎo Zài Wú Shuǐ Lǐ.
 This old green big boat was float in dirty dark cold water in
 Japanese
 MIDORI-IRO NO FURUI OOKINA BOAT GA TUMETAKUTE USUYOGORETA KAWANI UKANDEIMASITA
 Green old big the boat cold murky-dirty the water floated in

3) Dad takes a brisk walk before breakfast every day during the summer.
 Dutch
 In de zomer maakt vader elke dag een gezonde wandeling voor het ontbijt.
 In the summer takes father every day a healthy walk before the breakfast
 or (after seeing the German)
 Vader maakt in de zomer elke dag een gezonde wandeling voor het ontbijt.
 Father take In the summer every day a healthy walk before the breakfast
 German
 Vater macht jeden Tag im Sommer einen strammen Spaziergang vor dem Frühstück.
 Father take every day in the summer a brisk walk before the breakfast
 French
 Chaque jour pendant l'été, Papa se promène rapidement à pied avant le petit déjeuner.
 Every day during summer, father has a walk quickly on foot before the breakfast
 Chinese
 Xià Tiān Dè Shí Hòu, Fù Qīn Měi Tiān Zài Zǎo Fàn Qián Kuài Zǒu Yí Hér
 Summer during dad every day during breakfast before brisk walk a while
 Japanese
 TITI HA NATUNO AIDA HA MAINITI TYOUSYOKU NO KAE NI SANPO WO SIMASU
 Dad the summer during every day breakfast before a brisk walk takes

4) It might be the case that John will go to the store.
 Dutch
 Het zou kunnen dat John naar de winkel gaat.
 It might can that John to the store goes
 → John gaat misschien naar de winkel
 → John zou naar de winkel kunnen gaan
 German
 Es kann sein, dass John zum Laden gehen wird.
 It can be, that John to the store go will
 → John wird vielleicht zum Laden gehen
 French
 Il se pourrait que John aille au magasin.
 It appears that John will-go to-the store
 Chinese
 Yué Hàn Kě Néng Yào Qù Shāng Diàn

John might be will go the store
 Japanese
 KONOBAI-JOHN HA SONOMISE NI IKU KAMO SIRENAIDESUNE
 The case John the store to go will it might be (that)

5) It is the case that John will go to the store.
 Dutch
 Het is het geval dat John naar de winkel gaat.
 It is the case that John to the store goes
 → John gaat naar de winkel
 German
 John wird auf jeden Fall zum Laden gehen.
 John will in every case to the store go
 French
 C'est le cas que John ira au magasin.
 It is the case that John will-go to the store

Chinese
 Yué Hàn Yào Qù Shāng Diàn
 John will go store
 Japanese
 KONOBAI-JOHN HA SONOMISE NI IKU DESYOUNE
 The case John the store to will go it is (that)

Fig. 11

Template	Type of Template
Like in X, _-> _	Contrast/Comparative Markers
Unlike in X, _-> _	Contrast/Comparative Markers
As in X, _-> _	Contrast/Comparative Markers
NP as good as VP->NP VP	Contrast/Comparative Markers
if(MainClause.pronouns == FALSE) ; SubordinateClause, MainClause _->MainClause _	Preposed Subordinate Clauses
if(MainClause.pronouns == FALSE) ; PrepositionalPhrase MainClause _->MainClause _	Preposed Subordinate Clauses
(Section)/(sub-section) _-> _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
In the (first/second/third) place _-> _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
(Firstly),(secondly) _-> _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
(First of all)/(In conclusion)/(To conclude) _-> _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
To wrap up X, _-> _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
To begin the discussion (of X) _-> _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
To return to a point made earlier _-> _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
To continue the discussion of X, _-> _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
That be* said _-> _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
It could be argued that _-> _	Explicit Document/Argument Organizing Markers
NounPhrase,NounPhrase,Preposition alPhrase,NounPhrase,(VerbPhrase/ PrepositionalPhrase) -> NounPhrase (VerbPhrase/PrepositionalPhrase)	Appositives
NounPhrase, that/which the one who(m) X, SubordinateClause _-> _	Non-Restrictive Relative Clauses
(Very)/(Intensely)/(Extremely)/(Terribly)/(Wonderfully) _-> _	Intensifiers/Dampers
(Almost)/(Barely)/(Just) _-> _	Intensifiers/Dampers
(More/Most) importantly, _-> _	Attitudinal Markers
(Most important of all)/(Normally)/(Certainly)/(perhaps) _-> _	Attitudinal Markers
(As usual)/(Of course) _-> _	Attitudinal Markers
(Fortunately/Hopefully),././.; _-> _	Attitudinal Markers
It be* Adjective.Evaluative that _-> _	Attitudinal Markers
The/A best/worst possible thing/outcome/result (Prepositional Phrase) be* SubordinateClause _-> SubordinateClause	Attitudinal Markers
, as be* NOUN.Possessive/PRONOUN.Possessive, habit/want/practice/delight/predeliction _-> _	Attitudinal Markers

Fig. 12

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(and/or), _ -> _	Conjunctions
(So)/(Therefore)/(However)(As a result) _ -> _	Logical Connectives
-_1_, so _2_ -> _2_	Logical Connectives
(Specifically)/(Speaking more generally)/(in the general case)/(For example)/(In general)/(Among other things)(Among others), _ -> _	Specificity Markers
(In my opinion,)/(According to me)/(I think that)/(This writer believes)/ (In the opinion of the present author) _ -> _	First Person Assessment Statements
(Yet)/(Still)/(Ever)/(At first glance,)/(Initially)/(At first)/(Now)/(Until recently)/(In the past)/(Until now)/(Until then)/(So far,)/(Meanwhile,)/(Recently) _ -> _	Temporal Indicators
At this point in time _ -> Now _	Temporal Indicators
Than ever before _ -> Than before	Temporal Indicators
For a NOUN.temporal -> _	Temporal Indicators
Whenever _ -> _	Temporal Indicators
Floating.Quantifier _ -> _	Determiners
DET of the NUM? Adjnn* NOUN _ -> DET ADJnn* NOUN _ ; DET.text <="each"; NOUN.plural == TRUE	Determiners
Each of the NUM? Adjnn* NOUN _ -> Each ADJnn* _transform(NOUN).singular _	Determiners
DET? ADJ* NOUN (of) DET? ADJ* NOUN _ -> DET? ADJ* NOUN	Determiners
most (important/significant/beautiful) be* that _ -> _	Determiners
!(*!) _ -> _	Explicitly Marked Asides
--*_ _ -> _	Explicitly Marked Asides
--*./.; _ -> _	Explicitly Marked Asides
(PrepositionalPhrase.manner/AdverbialPhrase.manner)nn (PrepositionalPhrase.manner/AdverbialPhrase.manner) _ ->(PrepositionalPhrase.manner/AdverbialPhrase.manner) _	Manner Indicators
(PrepositionalPhrase.location/AdverbialPhrase.location) (PrepositionalPhrase.location/AdverbialPhrase.location)nn _ ->(PrepositionalPhrase.location/AdverbialPhrase.location) _	Location Indicators
(PrepositionalPhrase.temporal/AdverbialPhrase.temporal)nn (PrepositionalPhrase.temporal/AdverbialPhrase.temporal) _ ->(PrepositionalPhrase.temporal/AdverbialPhrase.temporal) _	Temporal Indicators

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Fig. 13

Patent Application No. 10/200,000

Please. _ -> _	Politeness Markers
_post_processing(Thank you. _ -> _)	Politeness Markers
If you could be so _ as to _S_-> _S_	Politeness Markers
If you would/can/will/could _S_ ,/. -> _S_	Politeness Markers
If you are able to _S_ ,/. -> _S_	Politeness Markers
S If you (would/can/will/could),/. -> _S_	Politeness Markers
S If you are able to,/. -> _S_	Politeness Markers

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Fig. 14